# CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VII.] Charlotte, (N. C.) September 15, 1837. [NO. 363.

**T. J. Holton,** *Proprietor and Publisher.*

## TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within ree months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the ear.
*A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered a new engagement.*
☞Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

*Agent.*—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an gent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive oney and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

## WEEKLY ALMANAC.

| EPTEMBER, 1837. | Sun rises | Sun sets. | MOON'S PHASES. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday, | 5 51 | 6 9 | *For September, 1837.* d. h. m. |
| Saturday, | 5 53 | 6 7 | |
| Sunday, | 5 54 | 6 6 | First 7 5 50 even. |
| Monday, | 5 55 | 6 5 | Full 14 6 7 morn. |
| Tuesday, | 5 56 | 6 4 | Last 21 12 33 foren'n. |
| Wednesday | 5 57 | 6 3 | New 29 9 40 aft'n'n. |
| Thursday, | 5 58 | 6 2 | |

---

### ☞ Books Lost!

MY friends who have borrowed books from me, will confer a favor by returning them, especially *Haywood's Manual*, which has been taken from my Office.

B. OATES.

Sept. 6, 1837. 163

---

### Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a tract of LAND, ntaining about **350** acres, lying two les South from Charlotte, on the Public ad, leading to Mason's Ferry, which belongs to the estate of the late W. Morrison, c'd. This land is in a good state of improvement. It is known by the name of Dinkins Tract. It it is not sold privately, between this and the October Court, will on Tuesday of that Court be sold blicly.

JOS. H. WILSON, *Executor.*

Sept. 4, 1837. 62tf

---

### Administrator's Sale.

WILL be sold on the 12th of October next, at the late residence of George iddle, dec'd., all the property belonging said deceased, consisting of the following,

—VIZ:—

*Three Valuable Negroes,*

about 20 years old, a girl about 18, a negro woman, the mother of the boy girl.

CORN, *Cotton, Fodder, Hay, Oates, and Rye,*
*Two Horses, Cows and Hogs,*
*Farming Utensils,*
*Household and Kitchen Furniture,*
*Blacksmith Tools,*

many other articles not necessary to enumerate. The above property will be sold a credit of twelve month's, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

WM. A. LAWING, *Adm'r.*

Sept. 5, 1837. 166

N. B. All persons having claims against estate, are requested to present them hin the time prescribed by law, or this ice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and those indebted are requested to forward and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WM. A. LAWING, *Admr.*

---

NORTH CAROLINA

### Temperance Convention.

THE New-Salem Temperance Society, being requested to take into consideration the propriety of calling a Temperance Convention, made following report, viz:

1. That a State Temperance Convention will edly advance the important cause of Temperance.

2. That the Convention meet in Pittsboro' on day the 25th of October, next, 10 o'clock, M.

3. That each local Society in the State, be entitled to one delegate in said Convention; and it is d that every local society in the State will t at as early a day as practicable, and elect r delegates—so that the interest due the subject may be properly attended to, and the views of Temperance friends fully represented.

WESLEY D. WILSON, *Sec.*

August 7, 1837.

---

### NOTICE.

### *Fifty Dollars Reward!*

I FOREWARN all persons from harboring or trading with my wife, *Rachel ith Casper*, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting. She is about 5 feet high, black r and eyes, two front teeth a little rotten, ar on the left cheek by the cradle finger, took with her one black silk, one me, one gingham, and two calico frocks, Dunstable bonnet and black veil. She upposed to have gone with a man by the e of Benton Haywood. Any person will take her up and deliver her to me, confine her in jail so that I can get her n, shall receive the above reward.

HENRY CASPER.

Sept. 1, 1837. 164

---

### NOTICE.

PERSONS having *NEGROES* for sale, will have an opportunity of receiving ral prices until the 1st of October—Girls Boys from 14 to 25 years of age. Enre at Morrison & Harris's Store.

uly 12, 1837. 164

---

*A monkey distributing types.*—A printer, who served his time in Londonderry, (Ireland,) tells a very good story of the imitative genius of a monkey. The animal was the property of an apprentice boy, who, having won him at a raffling match, brought him home, and tied him to his stand.

There Mr. Skipjack, who was an observing character, had a fine opportunity to learn the printer's trade; at least as it could be learned by merely watching the movements of others. How far he profited by it, will presently be seen. If he did not in the end, make the most satisfactory progress, it was certainly not for the want of close observation on his part.

He watched the movements of his young master with the most profound attention.—He observed how he set the types, and how he distributed them. But it was the latter which most especially struck his fancy.—He saw the lad throwing the bits of metal about him into the various departments of the case, from A down to *Amperzand*; and his monkey fingers itched to be employed in a similar manner.

At last an opportunity was afforded him. The apprentice and all hands having gone to dinner, the monkey was carelessly left in so long a string that he could easily leap upon the case and have abundant room for his "free and easy" movements when there.

On the upper case, were a couple of *galleys* full of types ready set for the next paper. Upon these the Monkey commenced his distribution. He was not at all careful about taking a single word at a time, or distributing the types agreeable to the alphabet. On the contrary he clawed them up by whole handfulls, and distributed them in the most preposterous manner; throwing them about him on all sides, without caring whether *A*, went into *B's* box *B* into *C's*, and *C* into *D's*; or in how great disorder the various letters became mingled together.

In a word, the monkey, with his imitative ingenuity, was doing nothing better than making *pi* of the two galleys full of types. And this he accomplished in the most rapid and effectual manner. Afraid lest the printers should return from their dinner before he had accomplished his job, he threw about him with might and main, and had nearly finished his piece of journey work, when the boy's master, who had first returned to the office, opened the door and beheld the new printer at work.

So tickled was the man, in spite of the mischief the monkey was a doing that he burst into a roar of laughter, and called all hands to witness the ludicrous movements of their brother typo. They came just in time to see him throw the last handful of the two columns of types, which had taken the man a whole day's labor in setting.

The monkey having completed his job, much to his own satisfaction, turned round and looked the printers in the face, grinning and chattering, as if to congratulate them on the accession of strength they had gained to their office.

But whatever the men might have thought of the industry of their own compeer, they were not altogether satisfied with the manner in which he did work. It was therefore resolved *nem. con.* that Skipjack should handle no more types in that office.

But the discredit he suffered in the office was of no little service to his reputation out of it: for the story of his distributing the two columns getting wind in Londonderry, he became a very profitable object for a new raffling match; and his owner, putting him up at forty chances of five shillings each, got ten pounds sterling for an animal that had rendered himself famous among the types.

---

The Editor of the New York Herald says he is too busy with his paper to get a wife, and thinks he will resort to the method pursued by Dr. Abernethy. That odd character, says Bennet, "by accident saw a young lady, whose manners, person, conversation, style, family and connections smote his hard heart. He immediately proposed to her mother—'If you and your daughter have no objections, I shall marry her at 9 o'clock precisely,' taking out his watch and looking at it—'at 9 o'clock precisely, on Thursday morning next. Let me know your answer to-morrow by 10 o'clock. We can make love and court each other at our leisure, after the marriage.' The mother laughed and told her daughter—the daughter blushed and laughed—and blushed and laughed again—'How odd!' said she, consenting. They were married and lived happily.

"I believe, on my conscience, I shall have to say ditto to Doctor Abernethy.—'Tain't sinful."

---

The people of Fayette county Kentucky, have agreed to sustain the County Court in a subscription of 100,000 to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, by a vote of 1177 to 559. The City of Lexington, which is situated in the same county, had before subscribed an equal sum. As soon as the route of the road shall be definitely settled in that State, the counties through which it runs will no doubt follow the example of Fayette.—*Columbia Tel.*

---

## MESSAGE

FROM THE

## PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

To the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the 1st session of the 25th Congress.

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate,*
*and House of Representatives:*

The act of the 23d of June, 1836, regulating the deposites of the public money, and directing the employment of State, District, and Territorial banks for that purpose, made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue the use of such of them as should at any time refuse to redeem their notes in specie, and to substitute other banks, provided a sufficient number could be obtained to receive the public deposites upon the terms and conditions therein prescribed. The general and almost simultaneous suspension of specie payments by the banks in May last, rendered the performance of this duty imperative, in respect to those which had been selected under the act; and made it, at the same time, impracticable to employ the requisite number of others, upon the prescribed conditions. The specific regulations established by Congress for the deposite and safe-keeping of the public moneys, having thus unexpectedly become inoperative, I felt it to be my duty to afford you an early opportunity for the exercise of your supervisory powers over the subject.

I was also led to apprehend that the suspension of specie payments, increasing the embarrassments before existing in the pecuniary affairs of the country, would so far diminish the public revenue, that the accruing receipts into the Treasury, would not, with the reserved five millions, be sufficient to defray the unavoidable expences of the Government, until the usual period for the meeting of Congress; whilst the authority to call upon the States, for a portion of the sums deposited with them, was too restricted to enable the Department to realize a sufficient amount from that source. These apprehensions have been justified by subsequent results, which render it certain that this deficiency will occur, if additional means be not provided by Congress.

The difficulties experienced by the mercantile interest, in meeting their engagements, induced them to apply to me, previously to the actual suspension of specie payments, for indulgence upon their bonds for duties; and all the relief authorized by law was promptly and cheerfully granted. The dependence of the Treasury upon the avails of these bonds, to enable it to make the deposites with the States required by law, led me in the outset to limit this indulgence to the first of September, but it has since been extended to the first of October, that the matter might be submitted to your further direction.

Questions were also expected to arise in the recess, in respect to the October instalment of those deposites, requiring the interposition of Congress.

A provision of another act, passed about the same time, and intended to secure a faithful compliance with the obligation of the United States, to satisfy all demands upon them in specie or its equivalent, prohibited the offer of any bank note, not convertible on the spot into gold or silver at the will of the holder; and the ability of the Government, with millions on deposite, to meet its engagements in the manner thus required by law, was rendered very doubtful by the event to which I have referred.

Sensible that adequate provisions for these unexpected exigencies could only be made by Congress; convinced that some of them would be indispensably necessary to the public service, before the regular period of your meeting; and desirous also to enable you to exercise, at the earliest moment, your full constitutional powers for the relief of the country, I could not, with propriety, avoid subjecting you to the inconvenience of assembling at as early a day as the state of the popular representation would permit. I am sure that I have done but justice to your feelings, in believing that this inconvenience will be cheerfully encountered, in the hope of rendering your meeting conducive to the good of the country.

During the earlier stages of the revulsion thro' which we have just passed, much acrimonious discussion arose, and great diversity of opinion existed, as to its real causes. This was not surprising. The operations of credit are so diversified, and the influences which affect them so numerous, and often so subtle, that even impartial and well informed persons are seldom found to agree in respect to them. To inherent difficulties were also added other tendencies, which were by no means favorable to the discovery of truth. It was hardly to be expected, that those who disapproved the policy of the Government in relation to the currency, would, in the excited state of public feeling produced by the occasion, fail to attribute to that policy any extensive embarrassment in the monetary affairs of the country. The matter thus became connected with the passions and conflicts of party; opinions were more or less affected by political considerations; and differences were prolonged which might have otherwise been determined by an appeal to facts, by the exercise of reason, or by mutual concession. It is, however, a cheering reflection, that circumstances of this nature cannot prevent a community so intelligent as ours from ultimately arriving at correct conclusions. Encouraged by the firm belief of this truth, I proceed to state my views, so far as may be necessary to a clear understanding of the remedies I feel it my duty to propose, and of the reasons by which I have been led to recommend them.

The history of trade in the United States for the last three or four years, affords the most convincing evidence that our present condition is chiefly to be attributed to over-action in all the departments of business; an over-action deriving, perhaps, its first impulses from antecedent causes, but stimulated to its destructive consequences by excessive issues of bank paper, and other facilities for the acquisition and enlargement of credit. At the commencement of the year 1834, the Banking capital of the United States, including that of the national bank then existing, amounted to about two hundred millions of dollars; the bank notes then in circulation to about ninety-five millions; and the loans and discounts of the banks to three hundred and twenty four millions. Between that time and the first of January, 1836, being the latest period to which accurate accounts have been received, our banking capital was increased to more than two hundred and fifty one millions; our paper circulation to more than one hundred and forty millions, and the loans and discounts to more than four hundred and fifty seven millions. To this vast increase are to be added the many millions of credit, acquired by means of foreign loans, contracted by the States and State institutions, and, above all, by the lavish accommodations extended by foreign dealers to our merchants.

The consequences of this redundancy of credit, and of the spirit of reckless speculation engendered by it, were a foreign debt contracted by our citizens, estimated in March last, at more than thirty millions of dollars; the extension to traders in the interior of our country of credits for supplies, greatly beyond the wants of the people; the investment of thirty-nine and a half millions of dollars in unproductive lands, in the year 1835 and 1836, whilst in the preceding year the sales amounted to only four and a half millions; the creation of debts, to an almost countless amount, for real estate in existing or anticipated cities and villages, equally unproductive, and at prices now seen to have been greatly disproportionate to their real value; the expenditure of immense sums in improvements which, in many cases, have been found to be ruinously improvident; the diversion to other pursuits of much of the labor that should have been applied to agriculture, thereby contributing to the expenditure of large sums in the importation of grain from Europe—an expenditure which, amounting in 1834 to about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was, in the first two quarters of the present year, increased to more than two millions of dollars; and, finally, without enumerating other injurious results, the rapid growth among all classes, and especially in our great commercial towns, of luxurious habits, founded too often on merely fancied wealth, and detrimental alike to the industry, the resources, and the morals of our people.

It was so impossible that such a state of things could long continue, that the prospect of revulsion was present to the minds of considerate men before it actually came. None, however, had correctly anticipated its severity. A concurrence of circumstances inadequate of themselves to produce such wide-spread and calamitous embarrassments, tended so greatly to aggravate them, that they cannot be overlooked in considering their history. Among these may be mentioned, as most prominent, the great loss of capital sustained by our commercial emporium in the fire of December, 1835—a loss, the effects of which were underrated at the time, because postponed for a season by the great facilities of credit then existing; the disturbing effects, in our commercial cities, of the transfers of the public moneys required by the deposite law of June, 1836; and the measures adopted by the foreign creditors of our merchants to reduce their debts, and to withdraw from the United States a large portion of our specie.

However unwilling any of our citizens may heretofore have been to assign to these causes the chief instrumentality in producing the present state of things, the developements subsequently made, and the actual condition of other commercial countries, must, as it seems to me, dispel all remaining doubts upon the subject. It has since appeared that evils, similar to those suffered by ourselves, have been experienced in Great Britain, on the continent, and, indeed, throughout the commercial world; and that, in other countries, as well as in our own, they have been uniformly preceded by an undue enlargement of the boundaries of trade, prompted, as with us, by unprecedented expansions of the systems of credit. A reference to the amount of banking capital, and the issues of paper credits put in circulation in Great Britain, by banks, and in other ways, during the years 1834, 1835 and 1836, will show an augmentation of the paper currency there, as much disproportioned to the real wants of trade as in the United States. With this redundancy of the paper currency, there arose in that country also a spirit of adventurous speculation, embracing the whole range of human enterprise. Aid was profusely given to projected improvements; large investments were made in foreign stocks and loans; credits for goods were granted with unbounded liberality to merchants in foreign countries; and all the means of acquiring and employing credit were put in active operation, and extended in their effects to every department of business, and to every quarter of the globe. The reaction was proportioned in its violence to the extraordinary character of the events which preceded it. The commercial community of Great Britain were subjected to the greatest difficulties, and their debtors in this country were not only suddenly deprived of accustomed and expected credits, but called upon for payments which, in the actual posture of things here, could only be made through a general pressure, and at the most ruinous sacrifices.

In view of these facts, it would seem impossible for sincere inquirers after truth to resist the conviction, that the causes of the revulsion in both countries have been substantially the same. Two nations, the most commercial in the world, enjoying but recently the highest degree of apparent prosperity, and maintaining with each other the closest relations, are suddenly, in a time of profound peace, and without any great national disaster, arrested in their career, and plunged into a state of embarrassment and distress. In both countries we have witnessed the same redundancy of paper money, and other facilities of credit; the same spirit of speculation; the same partial successes; the same difficulties and reverses, and, at length, nearly the same overwhelming catastrophe. The most material difference between the results in the two countries has only been, that with us there has occurred an extensive derangement in the fiscal affairs of the Federal and State Governments occasioned by the suspension of specie payments by the banks.

The history of these causes and effects, in Great Britain and the United States, is substantially the history of the revulsion in all other commercial countries.

The present and visible effects of these circumstances on the operations of the Government, and on the industry of the people, point out the objects which call for your immediate attention.

They are to regulate by law the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement, of the public moneys; to designate the funds to be received and paid by the Government; to enable the Treasury to meet promptly every demand upon it; to prescribe the terms of indulgence, and the mode of settlement to be adopted, as well in collecting from individuals the revenue that has accrued, as in withdrawing it from former depositories, and to devise and adopt such further measures, within the constitutional competency of Congress, as will be best calculated to revive the enterprise and to promote the prosperity of the country.

For the deposite, transfer, and disbursement, of the revenue, National and State banks have always, with temporary and limited exceptions, been heretofore employed; but, although advocates of each system are still to be found, it is apparent that the events of the last few months have greatly augmented the desire, long existing among the people of the United States, to separate the fiscal operation of the Government from those of individuals or corporations.

Again, to create a national bank, as a fiscal agent, would be to disregard the popular will twice solemnly and unequivocally expressed. On no question of domestic policy is there stronger evidence that the sentiments of a large majority are deliberately fixed, and I cannot concur with those who think they see, in recent events, a proof that these sentiments are, or a reason that they should be, changed.

Events, similar in their origin and character, have heretofore frequently occurred without producing any such change; and the lesson of experience must be forgotten, if we suppose that the present overthrow of credit would have been prevented by the existence of a national bank. Proneness to excessive issues has ever been the vice of the banking system; a vice as prominent in National as in State institutions. This prosperity is as subservient to the advancement of private interest in the one as in the other; and those who direct them both, being principally guided by the same views, and influenced by the same motives, will be equally ready to stimulate extravagance of enterprize by improvidence of credit. How strikingly is this conclusion sustained by experience. The Bank of the United States, with the vast powers conferred on it by Congress, did not or could not prevent former and similiar embarrassments; nor has the still greater strength it has been said to possess under its present charter, enabled it, in the existing emergency, to check other institutions, or even to save itself. In Great Britain, where, it has been seen, the same causes have been attended with the same effects, a national bank, possessing powers far greater than are asked for by the warmest advocates of such an institution here, has also proved unable to prevent an undue expansion of credit, and the evils that flow from it. Nor can I find any tenable ground for the re-establishment of a national bank, in the derangement alleged at present to exist in the domestic exchanges of the country, or in the facilities it may be capable of affording them. Although advantages of this sort where anticipated when the first Bank of the United States was created, they were regarded as an incidental accommodation; not one for which the Federal Government was bound, or could be called upon to furnish. The accommodation is now, indeed, after the lapse of not many years, demanded from it as amongst its first duties; and an omission to aid and regulate commercial exchange, is treated as a ground of loud and serious complaint. Such results only serve to exemplify the constant desire, among some of our citizens to enlarge the powers of the Government, and extend its control to subjects with which it should not interfere. They can never justify the creation of an institution to promote such objects. On the contrary, they justly excite among the community a more diligent inquiry into the character of those operations of trade, towards which it is desired to extend such peculiar favors.

The various transactions which bear the name of domestic exchanges, differ essentially in their nature, operation, and utility. One class of them consists of bills of exchange, drawn for the purpose of transferring actual capital from one part of the country to another, or to anticipate the proceeds of property actually transmitted. Bills of this description are highly useful in the movements of trade, and well deserve all the encouragement which can rightfully be given to them. Another class is made up of bills of exchange, not drawn to transfer actual capital, nor on the credit of property transmitted, but to create fictitious capital, partaking at once of the character of notes discounted in bank and of bank notes in circulation, and swelling the mass of paper credits to a vast extent in the most objectionable manner. This species of traffic, instead of being upheld, ought to be discountenanced by the Government and the people.

But it was not designed by the Constitution that the Government should assume the management of domestic or foreign exchange. It is indeed authorized to regulate by law the commerce between the States, and to provide a general standard of value, or medium of exchange, in gold and silver; but it is not its province to aid individuals in the transfer of their funds, otherwise than through the facilities afforded by the Post Office Department. As justly might it be called on to provide for the transportation of their merchandise. These are operations of trade. They ought to be conducted by those who are interested in them, in the same manner that the incidental difficulties of other pursuits are encountered by other classes of citizens. Such aid has not been necessary in other countries. Throughout Europe, the domestic, as well as the foreign exchanges, are carried on by private houses, often if not generally without the assistance of banks. Yet they extend throughout distinct sovereignties, and far exceed in amount the real exchanges of the United States. There is no reason why our own may not be conducted in the same manner, with equal cheapness and safety. Certainly this might be accomplished, if it were favored by those most deeply interested; and few can doubt that their own interest, as well as the general welfare of the country, would be promoted by leaving such a subject in the hands of those to whom it properly belongs. A system founded on private interest, enterprise, and competition, without the aid of legislative grants or regulations by law, would rapidly, prosper; it would be free from the [illegible] of political agitation, and extend the same exemption to trade itself; and it would put an end to those complaints of neglect, partiality, injustice, and oppression, which are the unavoidable results of interference by the Government, in the proper concerns of individuals. All former attempts on the part of the Government to carry its legislation, in this respect further than was designed by the Constitution, have in the end proved injurious, and have served only to convince the great body of the people, more and more, of the certain dangers of blending private interests with the operations of public business; and there is no reason to suppose that a repetition of them now would be more successful.

It cannot be concealed that there exists, in our community, opinions and feelings on this subject in direct opposition to each other. A large portion of them, combining great intelligence, activity, and influence, are no doubt sincere in their belief that the operations of trade ought to be assisted by such a connection; they regard a national bank as necessary for this purpose, and they are disinclined to every measure that does not tend, sooner or later, to the establishment of such an institution. On the other hand, a majority of the people are believed to be irreconcilably opposed to that measure; they consider such a concentration of power dangerous to their liberties; very many of them regard it as a violation of the Constitution. This collision of opinion has, doubtless, caused much of the embarrassment to which the commercial transactions of the country have lately been exposed. Banking has become a political topic of the highest interest, and trade has suffered in the conflict of parties. A speedy termination of this state of things, however desirable, is scarcely to be expected. We have seen for nearly half a century, that those who advocate a national bank, by whatever motive they may be influenced, constitute a portion of our community too numerous to allow us to hope for an early abandonment of their favorite plan. On the other hand, they must indeed form an erroneous estimate of the intelligence and temper of the American people, who suppose that they have continued, on slight or insufficient grounds, their persevering opposition to such an institution; or that they can be induced by pecuniary pressure or by any other combination of circumstances to surrender principles they have so long and so inflexibly maintained.

My own views of the subject are unchanged. They have been repeatedly and unreservedly announced to my fellow-citizens, who, with full knowledge of them, conferred upon me the two highest offices of the Government. On the last of these occasions, I felt it due to the people to apprise them distinctly, that, in the event of my election, I would not be able to co-operate in the re-establishment of a national bank. To these sentiments, I have now only to add the expression of an increased conviction, that the re-establishment of such a bank in any form, whilst it would not accomplish the beneficial purposes promised by its advocates, would impair the rightful supremacy of the popular will; injure the character and diminish the influence of our political system; and bring once more into existence a concentrated moneyed power, hostile to the spirit, and threatening the permanency, of our republican institutions.

Local banks have been employed for the deposite and distribution of the revenue, at all times partially, and on three different occasions exclusively; first, anterior to the establishment of the first Bank of the United States; secondly, in the interval between the termination of that institution and the charter of its successor; and, thirdly, during the limited period which has now so abruptly closed. The connection thus repeatedly attempted proved unsatisfactory on each successive occasion, notwithstanding the various measures which were adopted to facilitate or insure its success. On the last occasion, in the year 1833, the employment of the State banks was guarded especially in every way which experience and caution could suggest. Personal security was required for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the moneys to be received, and full returns of their condition were, from time to time, to be made by the depositories. In the first stages the measure was eminently successful, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Bank of the United States, and the unceasing efforts made to overthrow it. The selected banks performed with fidelity, without any embarrassment to themselves or the community, their engagements to the Government, and the system promised to be permanently useful. But when it became necessary, under the act of June, 1836, to withdraw from them the public money, for the purpose of placing it in additional institutions, or of transferring it to the States, they found it, in many cases, inconvenient to comply with the demands of the Treasury; and numerous and pressing applications were made for indulgence or relief. As the instalments under the deposite law became payable, their own embarrassments, and the necessity under which they lay of curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts, increased the general distress, and contributed, with other causes, to hasten the revulsion in which, at length, they in common with other banks, were fatally involved.

Under these circumstances, it becomes our solemn duty to inquire whether there are not, in any connection between the Government and banks of issue, evils of great [illegible]

[illegible] During the long continuance of a national debt, and the intervening difficulties of a foreign war, the connection was continued from motives of convenience; but these causes have long since passed away. We have no emergencies that make banks necessary to aid the wants of the Treasury; we have no load of national debt to provide for, and we have on actual deposite a large surplus. No public interest, therefore, now requires the renewal of a connection that circumstances have dissolved. The complete organization of our Government, the abundance of our resources, the general harmony which prevails between the different States, and with foreign Powers, all enable us now to select the system most consistent with the Constitution, and most conducive to the public welfare. Should we, then, connect the Treasury for a fourth time with the local banks, it can only be under a conviction that past failures have arisen from accidental, not inherent, defects.

A danger, difficult, if not impossible, to be avoided in such an arrangement, is made strikingly evident in the very event by which it has now been defeated. A sudden act of the banks intrusted with the funds of the people, deprives the Treasury, without fault or agency of the Government, of the ability to pay its creditors in the currency they have by law a right to demand. This circumstance no fluctuation of commerce could have produced, if the public revenue had been collected in the legal currency, and kept in that form by the officers of the Treasury. The citizen whose money was in bank receives it back, since the suspension, at a sacrifice in its amount; whilst he who kept it in the legal currency of the country, and in his own possession, pursues, without loss, the current of his business. The Government, placed in the situation of the former, is involved in embarrassments which are moreover, augmented by those salutary and just laws which forbid it to use a depreciated currency, and, by so doing, take from the Government the ability which individuals have of accommodating their transactions to such a catastrophe.

A system which can, in a time of profound peace, when there is a large revenue laid by, thus suddenly prevent the application and the use of the money of the people, in the manner and for the objects they have directed, cannot be wise; but who can think, without painful reflection, that, under it, the same unforeseen events might have befallen us in the midst of a war, and taken from us, at the moment when most wanted, the use of those very means which were treasured up to promote the national welfare and guard our national rights? To such embarrassments and to such dangers will this government be always exposed, whilst it takes the moneys raised for, and necessary to, the public service, out of the hands of its own officers, and converts them into a mere right of action against corporations entrusted with the possession of them. Nor can such results be effectually guarded against in such a system, without investing the Executive with a control over the banks themselves, whether State or National, that might with reason be objected to. Ours is, probably, the only Government in the world that is liable, in the management of its fiscal concerns, to occurrences like these. But this imminent risk is not the only danger attendant on the surrender of the public money to the custody and control of local corporations. Though the object is aid to the Treasury, its effect may be to introduce into the operations of the Government, influences the most subtle, founded on interests the most selfish.

The use by the banks, for their own benefit, of the money deposited with them, has received the sanction of the Government from the commencement of this connection. The money received from the people, instead of being kept till it is needed for their use, is, in consequence of this authority, a fund on which discounts are made for the profit of those who happen to be owners of stock in the banks selected as depositories. The supposed and often exaggerated advantages of such a boon will always cause it to be sought for with avidity. I will not stop to consider on whom the patronage incident to it is to be conferred; whether the selection and control be trusted to Congress or to the Executive, either will be subjected to appeals made in every form which the sagacity of interest can suggest. The banks, under such a system, are stimulated to make the most of their [illegible]

[illegible] it was raised, are the objects which we should seek to accomplish. The collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public money can, it is believed, be well managed by officers of the Government. Its collection, and, to a great extent, its disbursement also, have indeed been hitherto conducted solely by them; neither National nor State banks, when employed, being required to do more than keep it safely while in their custody, and transfer and pay it in such portions and at such times as the Treasury shall direct.

Surely banks are not more able than the Government to secure the money in their possession against accident, violence, or fraud. The assertion that they are so, must assume that a vault in a bank is stronger than a vault in the Treasury; and that directors, cashiers, and clerks, not selected by the Government, nor under its control, are more worthy of confidence than officers selected from the people and responsible to the Government; officers bound by official oaths and bonds for a faithful performance of their duties, and constantly subject to the supervision of Congress.

The difficulties of transfer, and the aid heretofore rendered by banks, have been less than is usually supposed. The actual accounts show that by far the larger portion of payments is made within short or convenient distances from the places of collection; and the whole number of warrants issued at the Treasury in the year 1835—a year, the results of which will it is believed afford a safe test for the future—fell short of five thousand, or an average of less than one daily for each State; in the city of New York they did not average more than two a day, and at the city of Washington only four.

The difficulties heretofore existing are, moreover, daily lessened by an increase in the cheapness and facility of communication; and it may be asserted with confidence, that the necessary transfers, as well as the keeping and disbursement of the public moneys can be with safety and convenience accomplished through the agencies of Treasury officers. This opinion has been, in some degree, confirmed by actual experience since the discontinuance of the banks as fiscal agents, in May last; a period which, from the embarrassments in commercial intercourse, presented obstacles as great as any that may be hereafter apprehended.

The manner of keeping the public money since that period, is fully stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. That officer also suggests the propriety of assigning, by law, certain additional duties to existing establishments and officers, which, with the modifications and safe guards referred to by him, will, he thinks, enable the Department to continue to perform this branch of the public service, without any material addition either to their number or to the present expense. The extent of the business to be transacted has already been stated; and in respect to the amount of money with which the officers employed would be entrusted at any one time, it appears that, assuming a balance of five millions to be at all times kept in the Treasury, and the whole of it left in the hands of the collectors and receivers, the proportion of each would not exceed an average of thirty thousand dollars; but that, deducting one million for the use of the mint, and assuming the remaining four millions to be in the hands of one-half of the present number of officers—a supposition deemed more likely to correspond with the fact—the sum in the hands of each would still be less than the amount of most of the bonds now [illegible]

[illegible] custody and disbursement of the public moneys seems to be unavoidable; [illegible] admitted that the influence and power of the Executive would be increased by dispensing with the agency of banks, the nature of that intervention in such an agency must be carefully regarded, and a comparison must be instituted between its extent in the two cases.

The revenue can only be collected by officers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The public moneys, in the first instance, must therefore, in all cases, pass through hands selected by the Executive. Other officers appointed in the same way, or, as in some cases, by the President alone, must also be intrusted with them when drawn for the purpose of disbursement. It is thus seen that, even when banks are employed, the public funds must twice pass through the hands of the Executive officers. Besides this, the head of the Treasury Department, who also holds his office at the pleasure of the President, and some other officers of the same department, must necessarily be invested with more or less power in the selection, continuance, and supervision, of the banks that may be employed. The question is then narrowed to the single point, whether, in the intermediate stage between the collection and disbursement of the public money, the agency of banks is necessary to avoid a dangerous extension of the patronage and influence of the Executive?— But is it clear that the connection of the Executive with powerful moneyed institutions, capable of ministering to the interests of men in points where they are most accessible to corruption, is less liable to abuse, than his constitutional agency in the appointment and control of the few public officers required by the proposed plan? Will the public money, when in their hands, be necessarily exposed to any improper interference on the part of the Executive? May it not be hoped that a prudent fear of public jealousy and disapprobation, in a matter so peculiarly exposed to them, will deter him from any such interference: even if higher motives be found inoperative? May not Congress so regulate, by law, the duty of those officers, and subject it to such supervision and publicity, as to prevent the possibility of any serious abuse on the part of the Executive? and is there equal room for such supervision and publicity in a connection with banks, acting under the shield of corporate immunities, and conducted by persons irresponsible to the Government and the people? It is believed that a considerate and candid investigation of these questions will result in the conviction, that the proposed plan is far less liable to objection, on the score of Executive patronage and control, than any bank agency that has been, or can be, devised.

With these views, I leave to Congress the measures necessary to regulate, in the present emergency, the safe keeping and transfer of the public moneys. In the performance of constitutional duty, I have stated to them without reserve, the result of my own reflections. The subject is of great importance; and one on which we can scarcely expect to be as united in sentiments as we are in interest. It deserves a full and free discussion, and cannot fail to be benefitted by a dispassionate comparison of opinions. Well aware myself of the duty of reciprocal concession among the co-ordinate branches of the Government, I can promise a reasonable spirit of co-operation, so far as it can be indulged in without the surrender of constitutional objections, which I believe to be well founded. Any system that may be adopted should be subjected to the fullest legal provision, so as to leave nothing to the Executive but what is necessary to the discharge of the duties imposed on him; and whatever plan may be ultimately established, my own part shall be so discharged as to give to it a fair trial, and the best prospect of success.

The character of the funds to be received and disbursed in the transactions of the Government, likewise demands your most careful consideration.

There can be no doubt that those who framed and adopted the Constitution, having in immediate view the depreciated paper of the Confederacy—of which five hundred dollars in paper were, equal to one dollar in coin—intended to prevent the recurrence of similar evils, so far at least as related to the transactions of the new Government. They gave to Congress express powers to coin money, and to regulate the value thereof, and foreign coin; they refused to give it power to establish corporations—the agents, then as now, chiefly employed to create a paper currency; they prohibited the States from making any thing but gold and silver a legal tender in payment of debts; and the first Congress directed, by positive law, that the revenue should be received in nothing but gold and silver.

Public exigency at the outset of the Government, without direct legislative authority, led to the use of banks as fiscal aids to the Treasury. In admitted deviation from the law, at the same period, and under the same exigency, the Secretary of the Treasury [illegible]

tive. With the war, this indulgence ceased, and the banks were obliged again to redeem their notes in gold and silver. The Treasury, in accordance with previous practice, continued to dispense with the currency required by the act of 1789, and took the notes of banks in full confidence of their being paid in specie on demand; and Congress, to guard against the slightest violation of this principle, have declared, by law, that if notes are paid in the transactions of the Government, it must be under such circumstances as to enable the holder to convert them into specie without depreciation or delay.

Of my own duties under the existing laws, when the banks suspended specie payments, I could not doubt. Directions were immediately given to prevent the reception into the Treasury of any thing but gold and silver or its equivalent; and every practicable arrangement was made to preserve the public faith, by similiar or equivalent payments to the public creditors. The revenue from lands had been for some time substantially so collected, under the order issued by the directions of my predecessor. The effects of that order had been so salutary, and its forecast in regard to the increasing insecurity of bank paper had become so apparent, that even before the catastrophe, I had resolved not to interfere with its operation. Congress is now to decide whether the revenue shall continue to be so collected or not.

The receipts into the Treasury, of bank notes, not redeemed in specie on demand, will not, I presume, be sanctioned. It would destroy, without the excuse of war or public distress, that equality of imposts, and identity of commercial regulation, which lie at the foundation of our Confederacy, and would offer to each State a direct temptation to increase the foreign trade, by depreciating the currency received for duties in its ports. Such a proceeding [illegible] ived in payment of the public dues, it y be safely assumed that no motive of nvenience to the citizen requires the re ption of bank paper.

To say that the refusal of paper money the Government, introduces an unjust crimination between the currency receiv by it, and that used by individuals in eir ordinary affairs, is, in my judgment, view it in a very erroneous light. The nstitution prohibits the States from mak g any thing but gold and silver a tender the payment of debts, and thus secures every citizen a right to demand pay nt in the legal currency. To provide law that the Government will only re ive its dues in gold and silver, is not to nfer on it any peculiar privilege; but erely to place it on equality with the citi n, by reserving to it a right secured to m by the Constitution. It is doubtless this reason that the principle has been nctioned by successive laws from the ne of the first Congress under the Con titution down to the last. Such precedents, ver objected to and proceeding from such urces, afford a decisive answer to the im tation of inequality or injustice.

But, in fact, the measure is one of re riction, not of favor. To forbid the pub agent to receive in payment any other an a certain kind of money, is to refuse n a discretion possessed by every citizen. may be left to those who have the man ement of their own transactions to make eir own terms; but no such discretion ould be given to him who acts merely as agent of the people, who is to collect at the law requires, and to pay the ap opriations it makes. When bank notes e redeemed on demand, there is then no dis mination in reality, for the individual ho receives them may at his option, sub tute the specie for them; he takes them om convenience or choice. When they e not so redeemed, it will scarcely be con nded that their receipt and payment, by public officer, should be permitted though one deny that right to an individual; if it re, the effect would be most injurious to e public, since their officer could make of those arrangements to meet and ard against the depreciation, which an dividual is at liberty to do. Nor can in nvenience to the community be alleged an objection to such a regulation. Its ject and motive are convenience and wel [illegible]

[illegible] t a moment of embarrassment and unex pected suspension by the banks, it adds thing to the many embarrassments of at proceeding, yet these are far over lanced by its direct tendency to produce wider circulation of gold and silver, to in ease the safety of bank paper, to improve e general currency, and thus to prevent together such occurrences, and the other d far greater evils that attend them.

It may, indeed, be questioned, whether t not for the interest of the banks them ves that the Government should not re ive their paper. They would be con ed with more caution, and on sounder nciples. By using specie only in its nsactions, the Government would create demand for it, which would, to a great tent, prevent its exportation, and, by ping it in circulation, maintain a broad nd safer basis for the paper currency. at the banks would thus be rendered re sound, and the community more safe, nnot admit of a doubt.

The foregoing views, it seems to me, do t fairly carry out the provisions of the deral Constitution in relation to the cur cy, as far as relates to the public reve . At the time that instrument was med, there were but three or four banks the United States; and had the exten of the banking system, and the evils owing out of it, been foreseen, they would obably have been specially guarded a nst. The same policy which led to the ohibition of bills of credit by the States, ld doubtless, in that event, have also erdicted their issue as a currency in any her form. The Constitution, however, ntains no such prohibition; and since e States have exercised, for nearly half a tury, the power to regulate the business banking, it is not to be expected that it ll be abandoned. The whole matter is under discussion before the proper tri al—the people of the States. Never re has the public mind been so thorough awakened to a proper sense of its impor ce; never has the subject, in all its bear , been submitted to so searching an in iry. It would be distrusting the intelli ce and virtue of the people to doubt the edy and efficient adoption of such mea es of reform as the public good demands. ll that can rightfully be done by the Fed al Government to promote the accom ment of that important object, will, ithout doubt, be performed.

In the mean time, it is our duty to pro all the remedies against a depreciated currency which the Constitution en es us to afford. The Treasury Depart t, on several former occasions, has sug ted the propriety and importance of a iform law concerning bankruptcies of cor ations, and other bankers. Through instrumentality of such a law, a saluta check may doubtless be imposed on the es of paper money, and an effectual edy given to the citizen in a way at e equal in all parts of the Union, and ful authorised by the Constitution.

The indulgence granted by Executive thority in the payment of bonds for duties been already mentioned. Seeing that the [illegible]

would subject a large and h[illegible] portion of our citizens to gr[illegible] and believing that a tem[illegible] ment could be made w[illegible] other interests, and with [illegible] ty of ultimate payment, [illegible] to comply with the [illegible] of me. The terms allowed are, to the full extent, as liberal as any that are to be found in the practice of the Executive Department. It remains for Congress to decide whether a further postponement may not with propriety be allowed, and, if so, their legislation upon the subject is respectfully invited.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will exhibit the condition of these debts; the extent and effect of the present indulgence; the probable result of its further extension on the state of the Treasury, and every other fact necessary to a full consideration of the subject. Similar information is communicated in regard to such depositories of the public money as are indebted to the Government, in order that Congress may also adopt the proper measures in regard to them.

The receipts and expenditures for the first half of the year, and an estimate of those for the residue, will be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury. In his report of December last, it was estimated that the current receipts would fall short of the expenditures by about three millions of dollars. It will be seen that the difference will be much greater. This is to be attributed not only to the occurrence of greater pecuniary embarrassments in the business of the country than those which were then predicted, and, consequently, a greater diminution in the revenue, but also to the fact that the appropriations exceeded, by nearly six millions, the amount which was asked for in the estimates then submitted. The sum necessary for the service of the year beyond the probable receipts, and the amount which it was intended should be reserved in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, will be about six millions. If the whole of the reserved balance be not at once applied to the current expenditures, but four millions be still kept in the Treasury, as seems most expedient, for the uses of the mint, and to meet contingencies, the sum needed will be ten millions.

In making this estimate, the receipts are calculated on the supposition of some further extension of the indulgence granted in the payment of bonds for duties, which will affect the amount of the revenue for the present year to the extent of two and a half millions.

It is not proposed to procure the required amount by loans or increased taxation. There are now in the Treasury nine millions three hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, directed by the act of the 23d of June, 1836, to be deposited with the States in October next. This sum, if so deposited, will be subject under the law to be recalled, if needed, to defray existing appropriations; and as it is now evident that the whole, or the principal part of it will be wanted for that purpose, it appears most proper that the deposite should be withheld. Until the amount can be collected from the banks, Treasury notes may be temporarily issued, to be gradually redeemed as it is received.

I am aware that this course may be productive of inconvenience to many of the States. Relying upon the acts of Congress which held out to them the strong probability, if not the certainty, of receiving this instalment, they have in some instances adopted measures with which its retention may seriously interfere. That such a condition of things should have occurred is much to be regretted. It is not the least among the unfortunate results of the disasters of the times; and it is for Congress to devise a fit remedy if there be one. The money being indispensable to the wants of the Treasury, it is difficult to conceive upon what principle of justice or expediency its application to that object can be avoided. To recall any portions of the sums already deposited with the States, would be more inconvenient, and less efficient. To burden the country with increased taxation, when there is in fact a large surplus revenue, would be unjust and unwise; to raise money by loans under such circumstances, and thus to commence a new national debt, would scarcely be sanctioned by the American people.

The plan proposed will be adequate to all our fiscal operations, during the remainder of the year. Should it be adopted, the Treasury, aided by the ample resources of the country, will be able to discharge, punctually, every pecuniary obligation. For the future, all that is needed will be that caution and forbearance in appropriations which the diminution of the revenue requires, and which the complete accomplishment or great forwardness of many expensive national undertakings renders equally consistent with prudence and patriotic liberality.

The preceding suggestions and recommendations are submitted in the belief that their adoption by Congress will enable the Executive Department to conduct our fiscal concerns with success, so far as their management has been committed to it.—Whilst the objects and the means proposed to attain them are within its constitutional powers and appropriate duties, they will at the same time, it is hoped, by their necessary operations, afford essential aid in the transactions of individual concerns, and thus yield relief to the people at large in a form adapted to the nature of our government.—Those who look to the action of this Government for specific aid to the citizen, to relieve embarrassments arising from losses by revulsions in commerce and credit, lose sight of the ends for which it was created, and the powers with which it is clothed. It was established to give security to [illegible]

[illegible] or to engage in them, either separately or in connexion with individual citizens or organized associations. If its operations were to be directed for the benefit of any one class, equivalent favors must in justice be extended to the rest; and the attempt to bestow such favors with an equal hand, or even to select those who should most deserve them, would never be successful. All communities are apt to look to Government for too much. Even in our own country, where its powers and duties are so strictly limited, we are prone to do so, especially at periods of sudden embarrassment and distress. But this ought not to be. The framers of our excellent Constitution, and the people who approved it with calm and sagacious deliberation, acted at the time on a sounder principle. They wisely judged that the less Government interferes with private pursuits, the better for the general prosperity. It is not its legitimate object to make men rich, or to repair, by direct grants of money or legislation in favor of particular pursuits, losses not incurred in the public service. This would be substantially to use the property of some for the benefit of others. But its real duty—that duty, the performance of which makes a good government the most precious of human blessings; is to enact and enforce a system of general laws commensurate with, but not exceeding, the objects of its establishment; and to leave every citizen and every interest to reap, under its benign protection, the rewards of virtue, industry and prudence.

I cannot doubt that on this, as on similar occasions, the Federal Government will find its agency most conducive to the security and happiness of the people when limited to the exercise of its conceded powers. In never assuming, even for a well meant object, such powers as were not designed to be conferred upon it, we shall in reality do most for the general welfare. To avoid every unnecessary interference with the pursuits of the citizen, will result in more benefit than to adopt measures which could only assist limited interests, and are eagerly but perhaps naturally, sought for under the pressure of temporary circumstances. If, therefore, I refrain from suggesting to Congress any specific plan for regulating the exchanges of the country; relieving mercantile embarrassments, or interfering with the ordinary operations of foreign or domestic commerce; it is from a conviction that such measures are not within the constitutional province of the General Government; and that their adoption would not promote the real and permanent welfare of those they might be designed to aid.

The difficulties and distresses of the times, tho' unquestionably great, are limited in their extent, and cannot be regarded as affecting the permanent prosperity of the nation. Arising in a great degree, from the transactions of foreign and domestic commerce, it is upon them that they have chiefly fallen. The great agricultural interests, have, in many parts of the country, suffered, comparatively little; and, as if Providence intended to display the munificence of its goodness at the moment of our greatest need, and in direct contrast to the evils occasioned by the waywardness of man, we have been blessed throughout our extended territory with a season of general health and uncommon fruitfulness. The proceeds of our great staples will soon furnish the means of liquidating debts at home and abroad; and contribute equally to the revival of commercial activity, and the restoration of commercial credit. The banks established avowedly for its support, deriving their profits from it, and resting under obligations to it, which cannot be overlooked, will feel at once the necessity and justice of uniting their energies with those of the mercantile interest. The suspension of specie payments at such a time and under such circumstances as we have lately witnessed, could not be other than a temporary measure; and we can scarcely err in believing that the period must soon arrive when all that are solvent will redeem their issues in gold and silver. Dealings abroad naturally depend on resources and prosperity at home. If the debt of our merchants has accumulated, or their credit is impaired, these are fluctuations always incident to extensive or extravagant mercantile transactions. But the ultimate security of such obligations does not admit of question. They are guaranteed by the resources of a country, the fruits of whose industry, afford abundant means of ample liquidation, and by the evident interest of every merchant to sustain a credit, hitherto high, by promptly applying these means for its preservation.

I deeply regret that events have occurred which require me to ask your consideration of such serious topics. I could have wished that, in making my first communication to the assembled representatives of my country, I had nothing to dwell upon but the history of her unalloyed prosperity. Since it is otherwise, we can only feel more deeply the responsibility of the respective trusts that have been confided to us, and under the pressure of difficulties, unite in invoking the guidance and aid of the Supreme Ruler of nations, and in laboring with zealous resolution to overcome the difficulties by which we are environed.

It is, under such circumstances, a high gratification to know, by long experience, that we act for a people to whom the truth, however unpromising, can always be spoken with safety; for the trial of whose patriotism no emergency is too severe, and who are sure never to desert a public functionary, honestly laboring for the public good. It seems just that they should receive without delay any aid in their embarrassments which your deliberations can afford. Coming directly from the midst of them, and knowing the course of events in every section of our country, from you may best be learned as well the extent and nature of these embarrassments, as the most desirable measures of relief.

I am aware, however, that it is not proper to detain you at present, longer than may be demanded by the special objects for which you are convened. To them, therefore, I have confined my communication, and, believing it will not be your own wish to extend your deliberations beyond them, I reserve till the usual period of your annual meeting, that general information on the state of the Union, which the Constitution requires me to give.

M. VAN BUREN.

WASHINGTON, 4th September, 1837.

## 25th Congress.........1st Session.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1837.

### IN SENATE.

This being the day designated in the Proclamation of the President of the United States for a special meeting of both Houses of Congress, the Senate assembled in the Senate Chamber at the usual hour of twelve o'clock.

Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, took the Chair as President of the Senate. 44 Senators were present.

Mr. King presented the credentials of Messrs. C. C. Clay Senator from Ala., and Robert Strange, Senator from N. C., who were qualified.

Mr. Rives presented the credentials of Mr. Roane, Senator from Virginia, who was also qualified.

On motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate was now present, and ready to proceed to business.

[illegible] bled and ready to receive such communication as he might have to make, and the motion was agreed to.

The Chair was, on motion of Mr. King, of Alabama, authorized to appoint the said committee, and Mr. Wright and Mr. King of Alabama, were appointed accordingly.

The Senate then, on motion, proceeded to the election of the Sergeant-at-arms and Doorkeeper to the Senate; whereupon, Stephen Haight, (late doorkeeper) was unanimously elected, at the first balloting, Sergeant-at-arms to the Senate in room of the late Sergeant, M. Shackford, deceased; and at the third balloting Mr. Edward Wyer was elected (out of many candidates) Doorkeeper in room of Mr. Haight, and then the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At twelve o'clock, the House was called to order by the Clerk of the House for the last Congress, (W. S. Franklin, Esq.,) by whom was audibly read the Proclamation of the President for convening Congress at the present time. After which, the Clerk called over the roll of Members, and all the Members elect answered to their names, except the following:

*From South Carolina.*—Mr. Richardson.

*From Georgia.*—Mr. Cleaveland, Mr. Dawson, and Mr. Glascock.

*From Tennessee.*—Mr. Cheatham, Mr. Shields and Mr. Jos. L. Williams.

*From Louisiana.*—Mr. Garland and Mr. Ripley.

*From Alabama.*—Mr. Lawler, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Lyon.

*From Arkansas.*—Mr. Yell.

*From Michigan.*—Mr. Crary.

When the State of Massachusetts was called, and the Clerk reached the name of Mr. Cushing, that gentleman rose, and, after some preliminary remarks, entered his protest against the present mode of forming the roll of members, and proceeding to organize the House by the superintendance of the former Clerk, &c. upon the casual evidence afforded by the newspapers, &c. as to the names of persons entitled to seats. He made, however, at this time, no motion on the subject.

The Clerk having proceeded in calling the roll until he approached the names of the delegates from Mississippi, and being about to call them,

Mr. Mercer rose and, after a speech in which he referred to the constitutional objections to the validity of the late election in that State, moved a resolution declaring that the House was not in possession of sufficient evidence of the election of Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, to entitle them to take their seats in the House.

This gave rise to a quite animated debate, in which Messrs. Mercer, Gholson, Bynum, Rhett, Boon, Hamer, Wise, Williams, of N. C., Patton, Robertson, Reed, Thomas, Cushing, McKay, Everett, Halsey, and Briggs took part.

Mr. Mercer's motion was laid on the table by a vote of 131 to 5.

The discussion turned chiefly on the manner in which the House should be organized, though the Mississippi election was occasionally adverted to. In the course of the debate it was proposed to elect a Chairman in place of the Clerk, to preside until a Speaker should be chosen, but this motion, as well as the original motion, was laid on the table by a large majority.

The calling of the roll was then completed, when it appeared that 224 members had answered to their names.

The House then proceeded, on motion of Mr. Petrikin, to the election of a Speaker. Messrs. Hamer, M'Kennan, and Jones, of Virginia, were appointed tellers; and, having counted the ballots, reported the result as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total number of votes | 224 |
| Necessary to a choice | 113 |
| For James K. Polk | 116 |
| John Bell | 103 |
| Scattering | 5 |

So James K. Polk was declared to have been duly elected Speaker. He was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Lawler and Owens, when he made a brief address of thanks, and was then sworn in by Mr. Lewis Williams, the senior member of the House.

The residue of the members were next sworn.

The House then proceeded to ballot for a Clerk, when Walter S. Franklin received 146 votes, Samuel Shock, of Pa., 48, and 15 votes were cast for other persons. So Walter S. Franklin was declared duly elected Clerk.

The House, then, by resolution, re-elected —— Dorsey Sergeant-at-Arms, and Overton Carr Doorkeeper, to the House.

A motion was then made to adopt for the government of the House, the Rules and Orders of the last Congress; to which Mr. Adams moved an amendment, which gave rise to debate. Without coming to a vote upon the subject,

The House adjourned.

# Charlotte:

## Friday, September 15, 1837.

☞ We lay before our readers to day the President's Message entire, and consequently, we have very little room for any thing else. It will be seen that he recommends the Treasury and Sub-Treasury scheme. In the Senate, after the Message was read, Mr. Clay expressed "his deep regret that the President, *entertaining such views*, should have thought it necessary to call us here, at this inconvenient season, from our farms and our employments."

☞ After a number of ballotings, the House elected Thomas Allen, Editor of the Madisonian, Printer to that body, by a majority of 12, over Blair & Rives—the Whigs voting for Mr. Allen. GOOD.

☞ *Rhode Island regenerated.*—The contest in Rhode Island for members of Congress has resulted in the signal triumph of the Whigs. The following is the State of the poll:

| *Whig.* | | *Van Buren.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tillinghast | 3,712 | Pearce | 2,687 |
| Cranston | 3,625 | Howard | 2,623 |
| | 7,337 | | 5310, |
| | 5,310 | | |
| Whig majority | 2,027 | | |

☞ The statement of the death of Felix Roberts is contradicted in the Lynchburg Virginian of the 11th inst., by a person named J. Victor, who states that Mr. Roberts is well, and that no attempt on his life by himself had been made. This is made to contradict an article from the Staunton Spectator stating that Mr. Roberts had committed suicide.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

In order to show, as far as possible, the exact Whig majority in our State, as evinced by the election of members of Congress, we have made out below a statement of the majorities in the different Districts. We are certain, however, that this Table does not exhibit the real Whig strength, as the Van Buren majorities in some of the Districts, were owing to the operation of extraneous circumstances, rather than party preference. For instance, in the 2d and 6th Districts the majorities against the Whigs were obtained, more by the personal popularity of their Candidates, than by the influence of political bias. But notwithstanding this disadvantage, it will be seen that the Whig majority is very large; and a comparison of the vote at each election, will show that it is daily increasing!

| | W. | V. B. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st District | 405 | " |
| 2d District | " | 70 |
| 3d District | 666 | " |
| 4th District | 488 | " |
| 5th District | " | 1005 |
| 6th District | " | 2093 |
| 7th District | 655 | " |
| 8th District | " | 191 |
| 9th District | 180 | " |
| 10th District | 2300 | " |
| 11th District | " | 789 |
| 12th District | 1491 | " |
| 13th District | 2880 | " |
| | 9865 | 4148 |
| | 4148 | |
| | 5,717 | |

In those Districts in which there was no contest between candidates of opposite political opinions, (the 5th, 11th and 12th) we give the vote for Governor, as exhibiting the strength of parties. In the 13th District, the Van Burenites nominated and supported Gen. Patterson, (contrary to his wishes) in opposition to the Whig Representative, Lewis Williams. The vote stood, for Williams 3545—for Patterson 665—majority 2880!—*Ral. Reg.*

*New Cotton.*—We have just seen a sample of the first bale of new Cotton received at the Warehouse of Clarke, M'Teir & Co. (says the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* of Wednesday last,) from the plantation of Turner Clanton, Esq. of Columbia county. The quality is much better than the first arrivals usually are, and sold, to Mr. Wm. Rankin, at 12½ cents per lb.

Since the above was in type, (adds the same paper,) we have been shown the sample of another bale of new Cotton, brought to town this morning, from the plantation of Major George Twiggs, of this county, and received also at the Warehouse of Messrs. Clarke, M'Teir & Co. It is of a very fine quality, and sold also for 12½ cents per pound.—*Charleston Mercury.*

We find the following valuable suggestion in a Northern paper:

"When the auriferious region of this country shall have been more generally examined, other associate metals may possibly be discovered. The Ural Mountains, which bear a strong resemblance to portions of the gold regions of the U. States, produce gold, silver, platinum and diamonds. * Reasoning from analogy, it would seem a hasty proceeding, after spending a capital in mining machinery, to abandon the work before a depth of at least 500 feet has been investigated.—*Featherstonehaugh.*

### DIED

In this county, on the 1st inst., Mr JAMES DAVIS, in the 60th year of his age. Mr. Davis was a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the last twenty-five years.

Also, on the 4th inst., Miss MARY E. HENDERSON, daughter of Mr. D. R. Henderson, in the sixteenth year of her age.

Also, on the 6th inst., Mrs. JANE MORROW, consort of Mr. David Morrow, aged about 52 years.

Also, on the 8th, Miss MARGARET SMITH, aged about 24 years.

**Books Lost.**

THE 2nd vol. of Gregory's Practice of Physic, the 2nd vol. of Fyp's Anatomy, Dewee s system of Midwifery, and several other books are missing from my library. Persons having them will please return them.

P. C. CALDWELL.

*Sept.* 14, 1837. 165

**NOTICE.**

**20 *Dollars Reward.***

STOLEN from the subscriber's Lot on Monday night, the 21st of August, 1837, residing near the upper end of Mecklenburg county, N. C. 14 miles North of Charlotte and 4 miles west of Millgrove, a likely sorrel Mare, Saddle and bridle, from 9 to 12 years old, about 15 hands high, well made and round bodied and rather slim necked. The marks as near as can be recollected is a blazed face, two white legs, one fore leg and one hind leg, I believe both on the same side, the other hind foot white to near the pastern joint, one white spot on her belly, one grey saddle mark and one grey mark on her rump, in good work order, if not abused since she left, rather sun burnt, the saddle was a small new one and bridle bought last April. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said beast to me or give me such information as will enable me to get her—and 25 dollars will be given for the detection of the thief so that I can convict him.

WM. BLACK.

*Sept.* 10, 1837. 165

***Farmers & Planters Almanac***

FOR

**1838,**

FOR SALE HERE.

## ATTENTION CAVALRY!

Head Quarters,
Charlotte, Aug. 30, 1837.

CAPTAINS commanding Troops of Cavalry, will appear in the Town of Charlotte, on the 26th day of September next, (with all officers under their command) at the hour of 10 o'clock, armed and equipt as the law requires, for drill. Also, on the 27th, with their respective officers and dragoons equipt as the law requires, for review and exercise. Staff Officers will appear on both days. The line of the Regiment will be formed at the hour of 10 o'clock precisely.

By order of
William M. Grier, Col. Comdt.
SILAS ALEXANDER, *Adjt.*

---

## Attention!

THE Steel Creek Troop of Cavalry are hereby required to appear at their usual muster ground on Saturday, the 23d inst., at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipt. Also, on the 27th inst., you are required to parade in the town of Charlotte, at the hour of 10 o'clock, armed and equipt as the law requires, for review.

By order of W. M. Grier, Col. Comdt.
ZENAS A. GRIER, *Captain.*

*Sept.* 6, 1837. t64

---

## Wanted Immediately.

TWO boys between 14 and 16 years of age to learn the Tailoring Business. None need apply except those that can come well recommended for steady and industrious habits.

W. J. KEAHEY.

*Charlotte, Aug.* 16. 1837. t64

---

## *STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,*

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term,* 1837.

H. B. Williams, vs. Anthony Dey. } Original Attachment, May 12th, 1827.

Levied this attachment on 17 acres of land, lying on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining the lands of Alex. McLure and others. Also, on 70 shares of stock in the capitol of the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and then and there plead, answer, or replevy, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in July, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

*Sept.* 1, 1837. Price Adv. $4

---

## *STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,*

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term,* 1837.

John M. Morrison vs. Wm. Renick. } Original Attachment. May 11th, 1837.

Levied on a Steam Engine, Gearing, Boiler, *&c.*, on defendant's interest in the St. Catharine mill tract of land, containing about 550 acres. Also, on his interest in the Charlotte Gold Mine tract, containing about 100 acres. Also, on the O'Farral Gold Mine tract, containing about 200 acres.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and then and there plead, answer, or replevy, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in July, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

*Sept.* 1, 1837. Price adv. $4.

---

## *STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,*

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term,* 1837.

Jas. M. Hutchison, vs. Wm. S. W. Hayes. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in October next, and then and there plead, answer, or replevy, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in July, A. D. 1837.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

*Sept.* 1, 1837. Price adv. $4

---

[illegible]

[illegible]
Walk with us in the morning,
  When every scene is fair,
[illegible]
  And fragrance fills the air;
Before the rosy dawn awake,
  And in thy being's pride,
Thy first young blush of beauty make
  Omnipotence thy guide.

Walk with the Lord at noon,
  When fervid suns are high,
And Pleasure with her treacherous boon
  Allureth Manhood's eye;
Then, with the diamond shield of prayer,
  Thy soul's oppressors bear,
And crush the thorns of sin and care
  That bind the pilgrim's feet.

Walk with the Lord at eve,
  When twilight dews descend,
And nature seems a shroud to weave
  As for some smitten friend;
While then the lonely moments glide
  On mournful wing away,
Press closer, closer, to His side,
  For he shall be our stay.

Even should thou linger still
  Till midnight spreads its pall,
And Age laments with bosom chill
  Its buried earthly all,
Thy wisher's eyes a signal bright
  Beyond the grave shall see,
For He, who maketh darkness light,
  Thy God shall walk with thee.

---

## SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Where spades grow bright, and idle swords grow dull;
Where jails are empty, and where barns are full;
Where church-paths are with frequent feet out-worn;
Law court yards weedy, silent and forlorn;
Where doctors foot it, and where farmers ride;
Where age abounds, and youth is multiplied;
Where these signs are they clearly indicate
A happy people, and well governed state.

---

## PROCRASTINATION.

New Year's Day I returned home from a Southern tour, and was sitting in my room in the evening writing to some of my friends, when a cousin of mine came in and laid a small bundle on my table. It was a slice of wedding cake done up very neatly in gold edged paper. "Ah," said I, "what have we here?" "Wedding Cake," said coz. "Wedding Cake," said I, "a generous slice truly! who of my friends have been so foolish as to commit matrimony—and when did this melancholy affair happen!"

"Christmas eve," returned coz, "the card that came with the cake will answer your first question." And giving me an arch smile, as she pointed to the card, left the room.

"Indeed—my old chum married!" said I to myself, and took up the card and read—"Mr. and Mrs. George Adams,"—"Ha! ha! ha!—who'd thought George would have committed such an act!—Mr. and Mrs. George Adams! ha! ha!—really I should like to see the fellow just to bore him a bit. But who is the lady? It can't be Miss —— nor Miss ——, they were no favorites of his. "Let me think," continued I, taking out my pencil and putting on a bit of paper the names of my female acquaintances. I went on with—"there's Ellen Rice—can't be her—Jane Green, nor her—Mary Willis—nor her," until I had written down the names of about twenty girls, without satisfying myself as to the right one. "So then Adams is really married!" said I to myself—I felt truly rejoiced that it was so; and I could not help thinking how comfortable it would be to drop in of an evening with "my lady!"—for I had serious notions then of getting married, as you shall hear by and by—and having social times, I planned out how we would spend our evenings together in pleasant intercourse. I determined that his lady and my lady should be the best of friends; and Mrs. Adams as a sister to me, and my wife as a sister to him. In fact such a picture of domestic happiness did I draw up—so bright and glowing with all that is delightful did the future seem in a married state, that I threw my paper one way, my pen another; jumped and prepared for a visit to Maria Bailey, to whom I meant to offer myself that very night, and get married as soon as the law and the minister would let us. Having put on a clean dicky—it was a cold night and I was in a hurry—and a white cravat, I sallied forth to visit my intended. Maria lived at the north end of the town with her mother—a widow lady. While on the way to the house, I will make the reader a little better acquainted with Maria, and the relation in which I stood to her. I will not praise her beauty—although as beautiful a creature as eyes ever rested on—neither will I speak of her aimable disposition—her accomplishments, &c., for heroines, of course, are always perfect. Maria and myself from childhood had known each other and were pretty intimate in our friendship. When I was twenty-two years of age, I concluded to take a trip through the states, and as I had been indisposed for some time back, with a loss of appetite, no sleep, &c., I made this my excuse, "I travelled for my health." When I made this declaration, there was nothing like travelling for health, every body recommended it. So I started with the intention of being absent a year or more. Travelling, I must say, agreed with me completely, for at the first stopping place, I made as hearty a meal as any of my fellow passengers; and when I stopped for the night I slept as sound as a roach. To tell the truth, I feigned sickness only for an excuse to get away from home. The real motive for my departure, was, my feelings towards Maria began to change, I al- [illegible] a peculiar sensation which my [illegible] saw her engaged closely in conversation with any of my companions, or when she bestowed upon them a smile. Thus had I began to feel something more than friendship towards her. I did not let her know the state of my mind, but laughed and frolicked with her the same as ever. My affection for her increased daily. Not knowing, however, but that my love might prove only momentary, and wishing to know whether absence would wear it off, (for it had always been my determination, that when I wedded, it should not be merely a union of hands, but a union of hearts)—I determined, without hinting the object of my journey to Maria, or even giving her the slightest reason to suspect the nature of my feelings towards her—to take the journey, and if time did not alter my heart, when I returned, to offer myself to her; I went on my journey, visiting all noted places, mingled in company as much as possible, trifled with the ladies in the fashionable way, still, though surrounded with beauty in every engaging form—though flattered and caressed—after all a thought of Maria caused a throb, which none of the lovely ones around me could create. Her image kept fast hold on my heart, and would'nt leave it. Finding, after an absence of six months, that the complaint which caused me to leave home, increased rather than diminished, I hastened my return, and arrived home on the aforesaid first of January. When I reached Maria's place of abode, and began to ascend the steps in front of the house, my heart quailed a little; I began to grow faint-hearted, and to think in what manner I should "pop the question." I regretted that I had not studied my part before I left home. I hesitated as I took hold of the bell knob, my breath grew shorter, and my nerves shook. I was relinquishing my hold with the intention of taking a short stroll round the square to think over what to say; in fact I got half way down the steps, thinking I would put off my declaration until another time—when the thought of George and his wife, and the pleasant evenings we should have together fixed my wavering heart. So with renewed determination I turned and ran up the steps, opened the door and proceeded to the parlor.

As good luck would have it, there sat Maria on the sofa, all alone, looking as bewitching as an angel. She blushed as she arose and joyfully extended her hand; I gave it a hearty shake, and squeezed it—you know how, reader, I dare say. I was tempted to do violence by kissing it, but thinking it would seem sweeter after the trembling "Yes" had been said I refrained. "How glad I am that you have returned!" said she, "and how improved you look!" This was said in such a tone of affection that I began to [illegible] which would [illegible] give a hint of what was coming. "Yes," I replied—"I feel wonderfully improved; and it appears to me" I continued, "there is also an improvement in your appearance—you"———

"But how was you pleased with your journey?" interrupting me, whilst a delicate flush passed over her cheeks—"did you not meet with some southern beauty who weaned your heart from your native place?" Here was a fine opening.

"No," Maria, home is home, and ever dear. I must confess, however, that I was greatly pleased with the ladies of the south; yet I saw none who would compare with the girls of my own town. As for being weaned from home, my heart is too strongly bound to the scenes of my birth-place, and to the friends of my childhood, to fear that. There are affections, my dear Maria, that cling to the heart, and will not forsake you, be you where you may, or your situation what it may." Here I stuck for a moment. Thinking if I neglected to strike now, I should never gather courage to speak again, I took her willing hand, and as the moments were precious, for I felt my courage oozing away—I commenced—"I feel truly happy in finding you alone this evening—I have something for your private ear. You will excuse my bluntness—my intention in calling on you this evening, Miss——Maria———was," ———the door at this moment opened, and my friend Adams walked into the room. I sprung up and seized his extended hand, gave him a cordial grasp—although from my heart I wished him any where else at that moment than where he was. After we were seated, we began to talk on common topics. Shortly after, I thanked him for remembering me in the distribution of his bridal cake. "Oh," said he, "that was wife's doings, you must thank her for that."

"Indeed, husband, I knew not of our friend's return until you informed me of it."

"Husband! Wife!" Gracious Heavens! had a thunderbolt fell at my feet at the moment, I should not have been more astonished than when I heard these words. I started from my seat—my brain reeled, and a sudden faintness came over me. I should have fallen had I not been supported by Maria and George—Mr. and Mrs. Adams!

"My dear friend, what is the matter?" exclaimed both, as I began to revive.

"Nothing—nothing at all," replied I, "only—a touch of—my old complaint—a dizziness!" As I revived I added—"with your leave I will retire." They urged me strongly to stay—were fearful I might have [illegible] on the way home, &c., [illegible] When I stood in the entry, [illegible] night, I trembled like an [illegible] with the greatest difficulty [illegible] utter—"Mrs. Adams [illegible] nearly choked me. When I [illegible] and within my room, the first thing I did was to throw Maria's wedding cake into the fire—frosting and all. And moreover I drove a tenpenny nail through the card into the bed post, and went to bed. I was confined to my chamber seven days with a fever, at the end of which time I got up again. I am now quite reconciled to my fate, and can say "Mrs. Adams," without hardly a stammer.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Reader—the moral. If you are in love, go instantly and offer yourself. Learn from this the danger of procrastination.

---

MARRIED.—In Philadelphia, Mr. ABRAHAM SCAMP, to Miss MARIA HOPKINS.

May they, while life shall circle round,
  Be free from sorrow's stamps;
And may their happiness be crown'd
  By dozens little Scamps.

Another.

Married, January, 1837, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, to Miss ANNA BREAD:—

When tears their lovely graces spread,
  And [illegible] around them flutter,
I'll be content with Anna Bread,
  And won't have any but her.

---

A remarkable example of the laconic style has recently taken place, which would put Leonidas and his countrymen to shame. An Edinburg Quaker sends to a brother Quaker in London a sheet of letter paper, containing nothing whatever in the writing way, save a note of interrogation, thus (?) his friend returned the sheet adding for a sole reply a 0. The meaning of the question and answer is as follows: "What news?" "Nothing."

---

## Land for Sale.

I WILL sell my Plantation on the waters of Steel Creek, 1½ miles west of White Hall Post Office. I will also sell my Crop, stock of Cattle and Hogs, now on the premises. As I expect no person will buy before viewing the premises, I will only say, the land is nearly all fresh, and one of the most pleasant situations in Steel Creek.

—ALSO—

A pair of Horses—fine bays, one of them a first rate riding horse.

J. M. GRIER.

*Sept.* 1, 1837. 61tf

---

## Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Valuable Lands in the county of Mecklenburg. One tract lies on the waters of Sugar Creek, 5 miles from Charlotte, near Baker's Saw Mill, is well timbered, and contains 150 acres. Also, one other tract, containing about 100 acres on west Sugar Creek, on which the subscriber resides, lying about 3½ miles from Charlotte. On this tract, there is a splendid meadow. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase can call and see the Lands. Terms made accommodating.

—ALSO—

Two unimproved Lots in the town of Charlotte, back of the Presbyterian Church No. 111 and 112.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER.

*Sept.* 1, 1837. 61tf

---

## Valuable Town Property For Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing from Charlotte, offers for sale his possessions in said town, consisting of the Dwelling House in which he now resides, being one of the most desirable residences in Charlotte, having all necessary out houses besides a WELL of good water in the yard. Also, two lots, a few yards distance from the above, on one is a new frame dwelling house,—on the other is a wood and smith shop, on the main street, and offers a good situation for carrying on the Carriage Making Business. In all of the above property I will give good bargains and make the terms easy, as I am determined to leave the place.

MILES HILL.

*August* 16, 1837. 58tf

---

## NOTICE.

## *Valuable Property for Sale.*

I OFFER for sale my valuable House and lots in the town of Charlotte.

—ALSO—

My tract of land, lying within one mile of the town, containing [illegible] acres, about sixty or seventy of which is in cultivation, of good quality, with a quantity of first rate bottom and upland to clear, well watered and timbered, situated and lying on the two Sugar Creeks, at the head of the mill dam, most commonly known by the name of [illegible] dam. I deem it unnecessary to give a further description of the property, as persons wishing to purchase can call on me and view the property. I will sell low for cash, or I will give a long credit of annual instalments to suit the purchaser, if the payments are made perfectly secure.

SAM. McCOMB.

*Charlotte, July* 26, 1837. 56tf

---

## WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

---

## NOTICE.

PERSONS having public arms, be- ing to the Lafayette Troop of C ry, are requested to deliver them to the scriber, on the 26th inst., or they may pect to pay for them, as I hold receipt them.

*Sept.* 1, 1837. J. N. LEE 61tf

---

## NOTICE.

## *COTTON! COTTON!!*

PERSONS having yet on hand their crop of Cotton and wishing to di of it, can meet with an opportunity, by ing on the subscribers; and they must see that there is no hopes of the article ing whatever, but must still go lower. will continue to buy from this time until first of January next. No trade can effected unless at least one-half be taken goods, the balance will be paid in cash. We now have and will continue to have good assortment of all kinds of

***Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.***

and we will sell at such prices in exchange for Cotton.

MORRISON & HARR

*July* 12, 1837. 54tf

---

## FORWARDING AGENCY

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

**Forwarding Way,**

and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,
*Fayetteville*

*Refer to*
Mr. J. J. BLACKWOOD, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. BARRINGERS & PHIFERS, }
" J. P. & C. PHIFER, } Con
" PHIFER & MOSS, }
*Fayetteville, April,* 1837. 6tf

---

## NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully inform citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

**Cabinet Making Business,**

at his house, four doors east of the Court Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen will warrant his work to be as well done low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing furniture of any description to call and see h

ARCHIBALD HE

*Dec.* 6, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above line repaired on the shortest notice.

---

## WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

## *INVALUABLE*

## OINTMENT,

*For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.*

*Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.*

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dol

WILLIAM W. GRAY

*Raleigh, October* 4th, 1836. 12tf

---

## *ANOTHER GREAT CURE*

*Raleigh, September* 21, 18

I am now 80 years of age—when in my [illegible] year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the [illegible] of March last. It would occasionally heal and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very [illegible] I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment,* two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used [illegible] bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all symptoms of inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at
WILLIAMS & BOYD,

*March* 7, 1837. 36tf

---

## *Taken Up*

AND committed to the of Mecklenburg Co on the 9th inst., a Negro named *GEORGE,* about 19 or 20 years of age, and about feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George [illegible] ney, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, Jailer

*Dec.* 19, 1836. 94tf